


Title of coalition:

Fighting Food Crises along the Humanitarian, Development and Peace Nexus

Main objective of the coalition:

1. Create the conditions and enabling structures for an approach to food systems resilience in fragile contexts that is comprehensive in addressing challenges at national, regional and global levels, socially and politically inclusive in its application, and relevant across the humanitarian, development and peace domains;
2. Strengthen resilience, reduce hunger and enhance the prospects for peace through collaborative efforts designed to prevent, anticipate, absorb, adapt and transform in response to shocks;
3. Strengthen and bring coherence to risk management and food security information systems and critical crisis response and early warning tools in fragile contexts.

Science based evidence to prioritize this coalition (scientific references):

- Structural institutional fragility, violent conflict, climate change and economic shocks exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic are leading to record-breaking levels of hunger and acute malnutrition.
- The most vulnerable continue to bear the greatest burden of global food crises, which are increasingly complex, multifactor-driven and protracted in time.
- Conflict is the primary driver of crisis-level acute food insecurity or worse for almost 100 million people, including an additional 22 million people in 2020 alone.
- It is the main or a key driver of 8 of the 10 worst food crises – the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Yemen, Afghanistan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Sudan, and South Sudan – with the number of IDPs increasing in all countries in 2020.
- Despite having to contend with their own major displacement crises, eight of the 10 worst food-crisis countries were also hosting refugees/asylum seekers fleeing conflict from neighbouring countries. Significantly, the fragility of food systems and related tensions over the access to natural resources in these contexts is often a key driver of many localized conflicts.
- Many of these crises are protracted, with populations and food systems facing recurring shocks and stressors for years, even decades. The data shows that each country identified primarily as a conflict-driven food crisis in 2019 remained so in 2020.

Source: Global Report on Food Crises 2021

Mechanisms of implementation (Global to National levels):

The coalition will draw on FSS game changing solutions, priorities elevated from national dialogues and member-supported initiatives to identify and advance key approaches and initiatives with proven success in strengthening the resilience of food systems, and which in turn foster peace and stability. It will consider existing platforms used to support HDP coordination and delivery, as well as specific activities relating to analysis, investment and programming, and resourcing and advocacy.



Noting the importance of leveraging existing approaches and structures, the coalition will build on the Global Network against Food Crises - an existing alliance of humanitarian and development actors committed to promoting sustainable solutions to food crises through shared analysis, strengthened coordination and collective efforts across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

The coalition will link activities at the global, regional and country levels to create mutually reinforcing channels of information and learning between theory and practice, as well as across and between different contexts. Under the leadership of member states, priority activities will be identified as part of the development of the coalition's action plan.

In line with recommendations for Rome-based Agencies to support FSS implementation and follow up, the Global Network against Food Crises will establish a small secretariat to support the coordination, implementation and further development of the coalition's efforts, working closely with the FSS Coordination structure.

Strategic partners (members, private sector, civil society, academia):

- **Member states:**
 - EU, US, UK, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Czech Republic and Ethiopia
 - Key regional organisations: g7+, G5 Sahel, AU, IGAD, OECD-DAC
- **UN agencies and IFIs:** FAO, WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP, UNDRR, UNHABITAT, PBSO, DCO, the World Bank, CFS
- **International Organizations and NGOs:** IFRC, Welthungerhilfe, Concern Worldwide, Netherlands Food Partnerships, Mothers First
- **Academia, Think Tanks, and Research Centres:** SIPRI, ODI, CGIAR, Global Rights Compliance, Wageningen University

Monitoring and Evaluation (clear quantifiable indicators and targets linked to SDGs)

Detailed indicators, targets and monitoring arrangements will be developed and agreed by the coalition in the coming period. As a general note, progress on many SDGs, particularly SDG 2, has stalled or reversed in many conflict-affected countries. Given this, the Coalition supports efforts to fulfil three key SDGs: SDG 2 on Zero Hunger, SDG 16 on Peace and Justice, and SDG 17 on Partnerships for the Goals. The Coalition is also closely aligned to the objectives of SDG5 on Gender Equality, SDG 10 on Reducing Inequalities, SDG 13 on Climate Action. The inclusion of displaced persons forms part of the Leave No One behind Principle underpinning the 2030 Agenda.